the hopes of its authors, who expected by that means to alleviate Jewish misery in Eastern Europe, its results are practically nil, as the 3500 families of colonists signify little, as against the 7 millions of East European Jewry. The work was started with very considerable funds and was to have marked a turning-point in the life of the East European Jews; but in effect colonization in the Argentine has had no influence on Jewish life in other countries. The I.C.A. can, however, justly claim that its agricultural work made the country known to the Jews in Eastern Europe, and has resulted in 200,000 Jews being now settled in the Argentine towns.

In Brazil the I.C.A. owns 100,000 hectares, and has founded two colonies, Quatre Irmaos and Philippson, which in 1927 comprised 200 Jewish farms with a total population of 1500 (besides a few hundred non-Jewish farmers). Both colonies engage in the cultivation of cereals, in cattle-breeding, and forestry. Their economic position seems satisfactory, but it is doubtful whether, in their non-Jewish surroundings, they will escape being swamped by non-Jewish elements. The I.C.A. is now trying to acquire more land in Brazil.

(6) THE UNITED STATES

In the late 'eighties some immigrants from Eastern

Europe turned to agriculture, taking up especially the subsidiary branches—market-gardening, poetry-farming, flower-farming, and dairying—in the neighbourhood of big cities, such as Philadelphia and New York, Some had been engaged in similar work in Eastern Europe, others were traders or artisans, who meant to start a new life in a new country. With a view to helping and advising them, the I.C.A., jointly with the Baron Hirsch Fund, in 1900, founded in New York a Jewish Agricultural Society. Its chief task was to supply credits, and by the end of 1932 it